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Do, fifty-eight weeks, 595 lines, \$60.00
Do, fifty-nine weeks, 605 lines, \$61.00
Do, sixty weeks, 615 lines, \$62.00
Do, sixty-one weeks, 625 lines, \$63.00
Do, sixty-two weeks, 635 lines, \$64.00
Do, sixty-three weeks, 645 lines, \$65.00
Do, sixty-four weeks, 655 lines, \$66.00
Do, sixty-five weeks, 665 lines, \$67.00
Do, sixty-six weeks, 675 lines, \$68.00
Do, sixty-seven weeks, 685 lines, \$69.00
Do, sixty-eight weeks, 695 lines, \$70.00
Do, sixty-nine weeks, 705 lines, \$71.00
Do, seventy weeks, 715 lines, \$72.00
Do, seventy-one weeks, 725 lines, \$73.00
Do, seventy-two weeks, 735 lines, \$74.00
Do, seventy-three weeks, 745 lines, \$75.00
Do, seventy-four weeks, 755 lines, \$76.00
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Do, eighty-three weeks, 845 lines, \$85.00
Do, eighty-four weeks, 855 lines, \$86.00
Do, eighty-five weeks, 865 lines, \$87.00
Do, eighty-six weeks, 875 lines, \$88.00
Do, eighty-seven weeks, 885 lines, \$89.00
Do, eighty-eight weeks, 895 lines, \$90.00
Do, eighty-nine weeks, 905 lines, \$91.00
Do, ninety weeks, 915 lines, \$92.00
Do, ninety-one weeks, 925 lines, \$93.00
Do, ninety-two weeks, 935 lines, \$94.00
Do, ninety-three weeks, 945 lines, \$95.00
Do, ninety-four weeks, 955 lines, \$96.00
Do, ninety-five weeks, 965 lines, \$97.00
Do, ninety-six weeks, 975 lines, \$98.00
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ADVERTISEMENTS.—Published at intervals of one week for first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent week. Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half price.

Marriages and deaths.—Published as news. Obituaries and funeral notices as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications.—Inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests. 25 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editor.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Advertisements for real estate.—25 cents for first insertion, and 12 1/2 cents for each subsequent week; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.

Advertisements for the inside of the Journal are charged an extra rate.

ADVERTISING RATES.—In WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion, \$1.00. Each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Written notices must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge full rate.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

FRIDAY, JAN. 29, 1858.

Prof. Holyoke's lecture at the Masonic Temple last night was heard with deep and lively interest. It was characterized by great force and beauty of language, and, for the most part, by striking justness of thought. We think the Professor's admiration for Ruskin altogether too high, but, as we have intimated before, this error, if it is one, is practically corrected by his own fine, uncorrupted sense of art.

Conceiving, as we do, that it is precisely in the fundamental principles of Art that Ruskin is most grievously at fault, we can by no means subscribe to the opinion, expressed by Prof. Holyoke, that all just thinking in relation to the grounds of Art must coincide with that of the brilliant Oxford critic. We dissent from this opinion entirely. Yet, as we have hinted, the Professor is as true in practice as we think he is false in theory. It is really a matter of comparatively little moment what or how a man "knows" who "builds" so well.

The lecturer's remarks on the religious aspect of Art were not only forcible and appropriate, but exceedingly fervent and beautiful. They displayed, moreover, a noble insight into the subtler experiences of the human soul. His critical suggestions with respect to American Art, and particularly American Architecture, richly merit the thoughtful attention of our people.

Prof. Holyoke's reading of the loss of "little Emily," from "Copperfield," and of Tennyson's Charge at Balaklava, with which he concluded the evening, excited loud and warm applause. The former reading was especially excellent. We don't think that any perfection of elocution could make much of Tennyson's poem.

Prof. H. will conclude his highly instructive and charming course some night next week, of which due notice will be given.

GET MONEY, by Mrs. L. C. Tuthill, author of "Tip Top," "Queer Bonnets," &c. 16 mo., pp. 284. New York: Charles Scribner. This is a good story for boys, although the title would indicate that it might only be interesting to those who are more fond of filthy lucre than we suppose boys usually are. The hero of the book is a boy of fine principles, who, by his own exertions, supported his mother and sister, and in providing for them, he was often urged by other clerks to deviate from the path of rectitude and make haste to be rich; but, having been taught by his pious mother to fear God and keep his commandments, he did not yield to their evil suggestions, and, while others lost their situations either by dishonesty or negligence, he, by his honesty and attention to business, was admitted into the confidence of his employer, and finally became a partner with him, and thus he was enabled honestly to provide for his mother and sister, and was respected by all who knew him. Again we say it is a good book for boys to read, and can be had at A. Davidson's, on Third street, near Market.

DARKNESS IN THE FLOWERY LAND, or Religious Notes and Popular Superstitions in North China. By Rev. M. Simpson Culbertson, of the Shanghai Mission of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. 16mo., pp. 255. New York: Charles Scribner. This book is written by one of the missionaries from our own country, who for a number of years labored to promote the cause of truth amongst that peculiar people—the Chinese. It will be found full of interest as describing the manners and customs of the people of China, and presents no doubt truthfully the religious superstitions of that benighted people. The population of China is estimated at four hundred millions; and the whole nation may be said to be in darkness and the shadow of death, for they have not the knowledge of the true God. The book will repay the reader. It is for sale by A. Davidson, on Third street, near Market.

The telegraph informs us on the explosion of the steamer Fanny Fern, involving the loss of a number of lives and the destruction of the boat. She was from St. Louis bound to Pittsburg.

James Tanner has been elected mayor of Wheeling and William E. Ashley mayor of Little Rock.

(For the Louisville Bulletin.)
ASHLAND.

BY WILLIAM JAMES LITTLE.

Plant the fair column o'er the hero's grave,
A hero's honors let a hero have.—*Odyssey.*

The giant man has fallen, and the tears
Of the world's millions speak the homage due
To him, who, weary with the weight of a care,
Fell like a martyr to his country true.

So falls the mountain ash which long has stood
The winds of winter beating 'gainst its form,
The haughty monarch of the kindred wood,
Rising majestic o'er each raging storm.

Oh! he has fallen now, and the bright star
Of his proud destiny has fled from heaven,
Leaving its light still beaming from afar,
Like gold upon the radiant brow of even.

Come to his grave, ye mighty ones of earth,
And muse where rests the sleeper's noble bier—
Come catch the inspiration of his worth,
And learn the virtues of a nation's heir.

Here rear to heaven the venerable shaft,
The Parian marble and the sculptured bust;
In distant ages time along will wait
His fame when these shall crumble into dust.

Where stands his proudest monument, away
Upon the classic soil of fostered Greece,
Where tyranny held her despotic sway,
And civil night had darkened the sun of peace.

Go to the sunny south where Polivar
Upon the banks of Orellana bled,
Hear ye his voice in the cry of war,
A shout for freedom when all hope had fled.

Come, stranger, to his native land, and read
His epitaph o'er all, and travel, thou,
Here learn the virtue of each glorious deed
That twined the immortal laurel on his brow.

Write ye his epitaph! A nobler one
Is traced upon the banner of the world,
Where e'er the genius of liberty has gone,
Where e'er the flag of freedom is unfurled.

Long will we cherish the great hero's worth,
Long will his memory be green with life,
Long after that loved form is closed in earth,
And mingled lowly with its kindred dust.

ABDEYWOOD, NEAR GREENSBURG, KY.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river is still at a stand with large 7 feet water in the canal by the mark, and 5 feet 2 inches in the pass on the falls. It was raining again yesterday, which turned into snow in the evening. Last night the weather was clear and cool.

The Republic.—This elegant steamer has arrived from New Orleans, and we thank her polite officers for papers of the latest dates. The R. has superb accommodations, and is in charge of careful and courteous officers. Our townsman, Capt. T. Jeff. Stewart, is her commander. The R. will leave for New Orleans this evening.

The Diana.—We have a dispatch from Captain Sturgeon, dated at Memphis, on Wednesday, which informs us that the Diana will arrive here on Sunday, and return to New Orleans on Tuesday evening. The D. has 600 tons of freight, and is full of passengers.

The Uncle Sam.—The new Uncle Sam, having been unavoidably detained, will leave for New Orleans this morning at 9 o'clock. She will only take passengers, and will, consequently, get off as advertised.

The Moses McLellan.—This fine packet arrived from Memphis yesterday. To her attentive clerks we are indebted for the usual favors. The McLellan came up over the falls through the Indian chute and is lying at the foot of Fourth street. She will return to Memphis this evening. Travelers cannot find a better boat than the McLellan or more courteous officers than Capt. Lamb and Mr. Halliday.

The fine packet Bracelet will leave for Green river to-day.

The Telegraph No. 3 is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day.

The Gazel will leave for Pittsburg this evening.

PERSONAL ENCOUNTER BETWEEN THE EDITOR OF THE RICHMOND WHIG AND A SON OF GOV. WISE
A personal encounter took place in the editorial rooms of the Richmond Whig on the 22d instant, between Mr. R. Ridgway, editor of that paper, and Mr. O. Jennings Wise, son of Governor Henry A. Wise. Neither of the combatants was injured.

Both gentlemen publish statements of the affair, which differ materially. After this episode, Mr. Ridgway invites Mr. Wise to meet him in a room, each party to have a friend, and the principals to be blindfolded, and fire pistols held to each others' breasts. Mr. Wise declines this, as the code does not acknowledge such terms. Mr. Ridgway rejoins that Mr. Wise has placed himself beyond the code by attacking him (Ridgway) in his office. Here the matter is dropped.

Mr. Transient, who has a liquor distillery on Bullitt street, on going to his establishment, yesterday morning, missed three barrels of cognac and two barrels of whiskey, and the porter, who had a key to the house, was not to be found. Mr. Transient called to his assistance Officer Bligh, who at once set on foot a plan to find the missing goods and with them the missing porter. With his accustomed shrewdness he ascertained the drayman who had hauled the goods, and, through him, found the place where the articles had been deposited. On repairing to the place, which was an old frame building in the outskirts of the city, near Mr. Hahn's, the liquor as well as the porter and a friend were found. They are both Frenchmen, and their names are Edward Brunet and Godfrey Maillet. Officer Bligh then arrested the men and took them to the jail.

To raise esteem we must benefit others.—*Exchange.*
Our experience teaches us that this rule holds good only with the most exalted natures. Benefits indisputably corrupt and embitter the mass of mankind. If we were disposed to construct a maxim on the subject, it would be this: If you have a friend, never confer a favor on him. The maxim, no doubt, would be rather cynical, as well as rather sweeping, but not more so than many others in excellent repute.

The Tennessee Legislature has passed an act extending the time two years for the finishing of the Memphis and Louisville railroad.

Intelligence has been received of the safe arrival of ex-President Pierce and wife at Madeira, in the steamer Powhatan.

FROM FLORIDA.—The Madison (Fla.) Messenger of the 9th inst. states that a letter had been received from Capt. Willard, in which he says it was thought Capt. Cone and his command were taken prisoners by the Indians, and that a large force was preparing to go to the rescue.

The German shoemakers of Memphis are on a strike. They publish a statement half a column in length in one of the Memphis papers and request the papers of this city to copy.

[From this morning's Journal.]

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, Jan. 28.
Sales of cotton for the week to speculators 1,400 bales, to exporters 4,000. Lower qualities are less affected, owing to scarcity. Sales on Friday, the 15th, of 5,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Market closed quiet. Quotations: Orleans fair 6 1/2, middling 6 3/4, Mobile fair 6 1/2, middling 6 1/4, upland 6 1/4. Stock in port 450,000 bales, of which 222,000 were American.

Manchester advices were unfavorable. There was little inquiry, and prices were weak.

New Orleans fair 6 1/2, middling 6 3/4, Mobile fair 6 1/2, middling 6 1/4, upland 6 1/4. Stock in port 450,000 bales, of which 222,000 were American.

Four very dull; quotations nominal. Western 23 1/2; 23 1/2; Philadelphia and Boston 24; Ohio 25; choice from New Orleans 27 1/2.

Wheat very dull; declined 2d since Tuesday; 6s 6d is asked for Western and 7s 3d for choice, owing to a scarcity; white 7s 3d and 7s 6d and 7s 9d for choice. Corn dull but steady.

Beef steady. Pork Dull. Bacon quiet; quotations are nominal. Lard steady but quiet.

Tallow.—Quotations barely maintained, but firmer at the close.

Sugar.—Improved demand, but prices are weak. Coffee firm.

Rice heavy; little inquiry and weak prices; Carolina quoting 17-18 1/2. Lined oil quiet at 30s 6d/31s.

Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine steady at 32s. London.—Baring's circular quotes: Wheat dull. Sugar firm. Coffee firm at 1 1/2 advance on fine qualities. Tea firm.

American Stocks.—Baring Bros. report business small but prices firm and slightly advanced. Bell & Co. report the market quiet.

The Canada passed the Persia bound in to Liverpool.

The accident to the Ariel occurred on the evening of the 6th. She was able to work one wheel. Brigadier Ingles had been promoted to Major General.

A further reduction in the bank rates was anticipated in a week or two.

Napoleon was fired at on the evening of the 14th, when entering the opera house. The explosions from hollow projectiles were heard. Sixty persons were wounded and three killed. The conspirators were Italians. Many were arrested. The Emperor remained until the end of the opera. Afterwards he was enthusiastically hailed by the people.

Judia.—The garrison at Futtehpore was pressed hard by the insurgents. They had abandoned a portion of the entrenchments and taken a more secure position.

A body of insurgents were defeated at Genivie. One hundred and fifty were killed. Three British officers were killed and one wounded.

The insurgents near Imbulpore had been attacked without any decisive result. Reinforcements were advancing there.

Punjab, Scinde, and Bombay were quiet.

The Queen of Spain, in her speech, announces the accepted mediation of France and England in the Mexican question—but, under all circumstances, the honor of Spain was to be preserved.

Azzizini had issued an address to the Italians, telling them that to conspire was not only a right but a duty.

XXXVTH CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.
Thursday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

Senate.—Mr. Foote introduced a proposition as an amendment to Mr. Davis's Pacific railroad bill in case that a majority of the select committee shall fail to agree to the latter bill. It had his concurrence in the committee, but, if it was defeated, he wished to add a clause for a Northern route to the bill of Mr. Davis.

Mr. Davis said his bill did not specify any route. Mr. Foote remarked that he did not intend it as antagonistic to Mr. Davis's bill, but as additional, so as to have two routes:—a Northern and a Southern.

Mr. Slidell, from the Select Committee appointed to consider the banking system in the District of Columbia, reported a bill to prohibit the issue of bank notes by corporations, associations, or individuals, and to prevent bank notes from being issued within the District of Columbia by any corporation located beyond its limits of a less denomination than \$50.

The bill was made a special order for the second Tuesday in February.

Mr. Slidell also reported a resolution that the committee deem it inexpedient to authorize the establishment either by general or special laws a bank of issue within the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law creating a light-house board.

A Hale, alluding to editorial in the Union on his estimate of the expenses of the army, read from official documents to substantiate his statements.

Mr. Davis said that the Senator fell into the error of charging everything to the expenses of the army which was expended for fortifications. These formed no part of the expenses of the army any more than the capitol extension or the Washington aqueduct.

The bill to increase the army was taken up.

Mr. Toombs said there was no necessity for the passage of the bill on account of Indian hostilities, for there had not been an embodiment of Indians within the country for twenty-five years past which was capable of fighting two thousand men.

With regard to the Mormon troubles, he deemed it ridiculous to suppose that Brigham Young was able to compete with three thousand United States troops. Hence there was no necessity for the increase on that score.

Mr. Toombs, in alluding to the remarks of Mr. Iversen yesterday—who said it had not been for the troops in Kansas that the abolitionists would have been exterminated—and to those of Mr. Chandler—who thought if such had been the case a fearful retaliation would have been visited upon the border settlements of Missouri—remarked that he would not enter into any controversy on those points, but would not vote to give a single man for the purpose of maintaining peace in Kansas, whoever might hold the power there. Experience and history for centuries had demonstrated that order maintained by regular soldiers was despotism, and peace only so maintained was the cemetery of liberty. He would not maintain peace in Kansas on such terms nor have order there at such cost. If freedom could not maintain peace and order among themselves, they were unworthy the exercise of self-government and were not fit to be freemen. A regular army had always been the instrument of despotism. There was not a despotic government in Europe to-day which could stand ninety days without it. He earnestly expressed his opposition to a regular soldiery except so far as actually necessary for the common defence.

The hour having arrived for the consideration of the special order of the day, the Paulding medal question was taken up.

Mr. Pearce, in the course of his remarks, said that a grand jury in New Orleans, by writing "ignominious" on a bill of indictment against Walker, had by that word expressed its own character. He seconded Paulding entirely and justified his conduct. If he committed an error at all, it was not a grave error, but the smallest fractional part of an error. Paulding had his hearty thanks and doubtless the

thanks of the mass of the people of the country; but he would not vote him a medal, for that was not the description of service for which such marks of approbation should be bestowed.

Mr. Slidell entirely disapproved the act of Paulding and hoped the President either had recalled or would recall him. He equally disapproved the motives and course of Walker. He had no confidence in him either as a soldier or statesman. Walker's past conduct had shown him incompetent in the cabinet as well as in the field. In conclusion, Mr. Slidell submitted an amendment to the bill reported by the committee on foreign relations, authorizing the President to suspend the neutrality laws at discretion, not exceeding twelve months, and, in case the President should do so, to communicate the reasons therefor to Congress.

The subject was postponed to the 9th of February and the consideration of the army bill resumed.

Mr. Stewart thought it evident, in view of the situation of our troops and the troubles in Utah, that an increase in the army was necessary, and should support the bill reported by the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Fessenden, in the course of his remarks, denied that rebellion existed in Kansas, because some of the dispatches of the government officers so designated it. That did not make it so. The organization at Lawrence was simply a civil organization to clear the streets, &c., and did not propose to resist any body or any thing. It had the entire concurrence of all the citizens. That rebellion was like the making out of a counterfeit note.

Mr. Green replied that the object of that organization was resistance to law. It required every one to support the Topeka constitution. Was not that rebellion against the government?

Mr. Fessenden said he did not call it rebellion, which must be an overt act, and this was a mere civil arrangement for their own convenience. He hoped the time had not arrived when Senators could not discuss a great question without being accused of a desire to promote civil war with all its attendant calamities.

Without taking the question, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

House.—House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union on the printing deficiency bill.

Mr. Shaw, of Illinois, commenced a speech on the Kansas question, when Mr. Burnett rose to a point of order, saying that the rule requires members to confine themselves to the subject under consideration.

The chairman remarked that if this question was now presented for the first time he would decide the point well taken, but different usage has prevailed.

Mr. Burnett said that much time had been occupied in making speeches for a mere home consumption subject.

Mr. Shaw, of Illinois, spoke on the Kansas question, he said: Take a Republican to the South and he would become a fire-eater, and take a fire eater to the North and he would become a Republican. It was not in his heart to fall in love with either of these parties. He had a contempt for both of them. The South which seeks for a dissolution of the Union. The people of the section from which he came stands by the constitution. The voters of Kansas had not had a fair opportunity to decide for themselves a constitution under which they are to live. What! vote for a constitution which they never had an opportunity to endorse. This was a question of principle, not power. He was sorry to perceive it to be the intention of a party in this house to deprive the people of their inalienable rights.

Mr. Comins reviewed the financial policy of the Administration, showing the inconsistencies between the President and Secretary of the Treasury on that subject. He contended that the application of the bankrupt law to local banks as recommended by the Executive, would be fraught with disastrous results to the industry of the country. It was for the people of the State, and not Congress, to regulate these institutions.

Mr. Hickman, a Democrat from Pennsylvania, said he was compelled to dissent from the views of the President on the Kansas question, but his opposition did not arise from his objection to slavery, but it was based on a foundation more plainly understood, namely a violation of a declared principle in the Kansas-Nebraska act. To ask him to support the Lecompton Constitution would be to insult him, by casting a suspicion on his integrity. He might stand alone, but he would not part with his free thoughts for a throne. He knew that different motives would be attributed to him. If his conduct, bearing immediately or remotely on Southern institutions, should subject him to anathemas from his Southern friends, so be it. The attempt made to force the Lecompton Constitution upon an unwilling people by force or fraud would induce him to resist it. He would grant to them the exercise of their rights in their fullness, conferred by the pure law of liberty. This was a golden and constitutional rule, sound alike for both individuals and States. He strongly denounced the frauds and impositions upon the people of Kansas. Slavery having been fastened upon them in bold defiance of their social rights, in alluding to the President's message, he said he always knew that slavery was a peculiar institution, but never before knew that it embraced all the domestic institutions on which, by the Kansas-Nebraska law, the people were to be perfectly free to act in their own way. The doctrine of popular sovereignty is not so popular as it was. It was formerly supposed to mean something giving the people power over all their domestic institutions; but now, as the rights of the people are being trampled down to the contemptible dimensions of whether they shall hold a negro in bonds or not. This is all the extent of popular sovereignty. The case, however, is worse. It is a false pretense.

The question of slavery could not be voted upon, because the Lecompton constitution renders this impossible, for the reason that it is declared that slavery shall not be interfered with as it now exists, and it now exists in Kansas just as firmly as in South Carolina. This was the first time he had learned that that was a free State where negroes and their issue are held as slaves, and where the institution shall not be disturbed. Were Democrats bound to support the Lecompton constitution merely because it has the Executive approval? The Kansas Legislature never was a lawful body, and hence the acts emanating from it were illegal. How had it occurred that no Democratic officials were found strong enough to stand the atmosphere of Kansas? Three Democratic Governors had been successfully sent thither, and all had returned telling the same story.

Mr. Sherman recapitulated the history of Kansas affairs, and said that the free-State men there have done more by their courage to secure our institutions against fraud and violence than any other people since the foundation of the government. If the endeavor was made to force the Lecompton constitution upon them it must be by strength of arms, for every aspiration of liberty will be against such an attempt. The committee rose.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 28.
The Isabel has arrived from Havana.

Sugar unchanged. Molasses declining.

Colonel Anderson, together with six officers and thirty-nine men, had arrived at Key West. The Court decreed that they all should be held to trial in the District Court of Louisiana. In default of bail they were held in custody.

Nothing is said of the fever.

The steamship from New York for New Orleans had not arrived at Havana on the 25th.

HALIFAX, Jan. 28.
The Canada arrived at 4 o'clock P. M., sailed again at 7, and will be due at Boston on Friday evening.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 28.
In the Legislature to-day resolutions were offered, instructing our Senators to resist the admission of Kansas unless the constitution presented receive the unqualified sanction of a majority of the bona fide citizens of the territory. After a variety of motions and great confusion, it was referred to a special committee of three.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.
The Secretary of the Treasury, in response to the resolution of Senator Wilson, has communicated a statement showing the amounts of revenues collected during the six years to June last, together with the expenses of collection and number of employees.

The following figures are given:
Total amount collected, \$355,500,000; total expense of collections, \$21,752,000; number of employees in 1852, 2,530, and

EVENING BULLETIN.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 29, 1858.

THE AREA OF UTAH.—It may be a matter of some interest to our readers to know something of the comparative extent of that Territory of the United States whose chief officer is bidding defiance to the Government. According to Colton, the area of Utah is 269,170 square miles. To engineers and a few others, this will give a just idea of its vast extent, but the majority of people will form a better estimate by being told that it is as large as the whole of the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Or to compare it with European countries, it is equal in extent to Great Britain, Ireland, Switzerland, Prussia, and Denmark, with the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man, and the Ionian islands added.

ABSCONDED.—Dr. Joseph Lemly, postmaster at Napoleon, Ark., left for parts unknown on the night of the 15th inst. Many wary faces were visible next morning among his numerous creditors, says the Planter, yet, on reflection, the major part of them were satisfied to lose their respective amounts to secure the withdrawal from the State of an individual who had rendered himself generally obnoxious to the citizens. The post office is now in charge of his securities, although the appointment of a new postmaster is looked for daily.

WHERE TALL SOLDIERS COME FROM.—From a notice of Surgeon-General Lawson's report in the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, it is ascertained that the tallest men enlisted in the United States army are from the State of Georgia, where, out of one hundred enlisted, thirty were six feet and over, while the shortest men are from New York, where only four out of one hundred were six feet. The Southern and Western States produce the tallest men, and the Middle and Eastern States the shortest.

THE NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY has at last organized. Mr. Thomas G. Alvord was elected Speaker by a vote of 7 Americans and 49 Democrats. Mr. Van Valkenburgh, his opponent, received the votes of 1 American and 53 Republicans. These figures, 56-54, were powerless in a majority rule, but powerful in a plurality rule.

JAPAN.—Mr. Harris, the American Consul in Japan, has accomplished the following:

Permanent residence is guaranteed to Americans after the 4th of July next. The ex-territoriality of Americans acknowledged, and they are amenable only to their own laws. The Consul-General and his family have the right to buy direct from the seller, and pay him in Japanese coin; and he is not bound, in relation to penetrating the interior, by the limit of seven li, or miles. The spies are all sent back to Jeddah free access is allowed to all shops and houses; and no policeman follow any more. We have fair prospects of settling many other matters.

An amusing letter, signed H. G. J. H., in the Inquirer, dated Simoda, Sept. 12, 1857, says:

The San Jacinto left here on the 3d of September last. In October the Dutch steam frigate Medusa and the General Pierce visited this port. A typhoon also occurred about the same time, which handled us rather roughly, shook the old temple about our ears, threw the whole Goshodo down, smashed all the ladders, and covered the beach between Simoda and Kakizaki with junks, of which not a single one in the harbor escaped. In November we had the Russian corvette Olouiva here.

In April we got out of land; in May got out of shoes; in June out of butter; in July out of bread, oil, and money; and in August out of patience.

At last a vessel home in sight from the signal station, like a hunted deer I bounded over mountain and dale, through jungle and pasture ground, to get a view of the darling ship that was going to link me again to civilization; and, would you believe it, instead of entering the harbor she disappeared—she left us. It was a whaler, looking for whales. Why did she not look for Consuls General and isolated Secretaries? I never cared about whales; but now I not only dislike them, but I detest them; and if the man in the crow's nest could have seen me foaming with wrath and anger, and in vengeance at all mankind in general, and to whalers in particular, he certainly would have exclaimed—"There she blows."

On the third of this month we got a package of letters and newspapers, the first we have received since leaving America in 1855. They were brought by the U. S. frigate Portsmouth, by which this reply was sent, and which left Simoda September 12th.

FASHIONS AT THE FRENCH COURT.—A Paris letter in the Independence of Brussels gives some details of the ladies' dresses at the reception at the French Court on New Year's eve:

The Empress wore a crimson velvet mantle, embroidered with gold, and her Majesty was perfectly dazzling with diamonds. Contrary to the custom observed last year, her Majesty had no one to bear her train. Among the ladies present, the toilettes were especially remarked of Mrs. Baring, sister of the Duke de Bassano, who had a dress and court mantle of moiré antique of pale green; the Duchess d'Istrie, a dress of white, edged with red, and rose-colored mantle; Madame Pougade, niece of the Caimacan of Wallachia, a dress of blue satin, and a mantle of the same material, ornamented with bouquets of flowers and cherries, which produced a charming effect; the Baroness de Brigue, a white satin dress and mantle of great elegance.

HUNTING ON THE SABBATH.—The new Mississippi code has the following in relation to the violation of the Sabbath:

If any person shall be found hunting with a gun on the Sabbath, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five, nor more than twenty dollars.

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.—We have received the following letter from Chicago:

"To the Editor of the Herald:

"Chicago, Jan. 20, 1858.
"The papers of this city have continually harped through the present crisis that Chicago has had less failures than any other city in the Union. The reason is easily explained. I had occasion to try to collect a judgment to day of a merchant. I found his whole stock recorded under a chattel mortgage in the clerk's office. The number of chattel mortgages recorded up to-day is 96,330 (ninety-six thousand three hundred and thirty). Over 4,000 of them have been placed there within less than three months, and some of them contain inventories of whole stocks, making twenty pages of the record. Judgments seem to do no good, for near all levies are replevined. There are now over 6,000 cases in suit in this county, from the United States Court down.

"COLLECTOR OF N. Y."
It would really seem as though the laws of many of the Western States had been framed for the purpose of enabling debtors to cheat their creditors. How come these chattel mortgages to be held good? Here, we should break them up—at least those among them which were executed subsequently to the insolvency of their makers—without any ceremony at all. Is there no such remedy at Chicago? If there is not, the State of Illinois ought to be noted especially for the unsoundness of its laws, and people should be warned against trading with its citizens.

From all that we can learn, the city of Chicago, where so few failures have taken place, is really in a more rotten state than any other city in the country. There is no noise about failures there, because nobody pays, and everybody is alike in default. Credit and property seem alike to have disappeared, leaving nothing but debts and insolvency behind.
N. Y. Herald.

THE ALEXANDRIA (La.) Democrat records the following shooting affair on Tuesday morning last: Mr. Bouleille, jeweler, had been boarding and lodging with Dr. Mallet, up town. The Doctor had occasion to notify the jeweler to remove his quarters—the latter took offense, went to the Doctor's, yesterday morning, with a loaded pistol, stating to the Doctor's wife that he had brought her husband's benefit where he was, the husband in question being in an adjoining room, and having overheard the conversation, came out with a gun he had loaded for bird shooting, and regarding the intruding goldsmith as a little too best game of the morning, sent the contents on an errand thitherward. Said contents approached their victim rather precipitately, and effectually spoilt one visual organ and one half his countenance.

LETTER FROM HAVANA.
(Special correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.)
HAVANA, JAN. 18, 1858.

The Spanish squadron sailed from here in the early part of the week for a short cruise in the Gulf, and the new makers were not long in publishing the important information that Vera Cruz was their ultimate destination. Such, however, is not the fact. The vessels have merely gone to have a month's practice, and the first division will be reinforced with another under the immediate command of Admiral Quesada. I have also heard it reported that Gen. Santa Anna was in Havana in disguise. This rumor may have got into circulation from his wife's being here, but I have no doubt that the General is not here. The report is premature.

One of our war steamers has captured another slave, but this time it turns out to be a Spanish bark. She was found near Matanzas, with about seventy negroes on board. I have since ascertained that it is the bark Venus, that sailed from this port about six months ago. She took in six hundred negroes at the Congo River, and landed but two hundred and fifty here; the rest having died on the passage of the ship and on the coast. The vessel is currently reported that two more cargoes have been landed in the neighborhood of Sagua la Grande and Cardenas. To this great influx of Africans is generally attributed the introduction of the small pox, that is now making sad havoc in this city. Among the distinguished victims are Dona Antonio Rubio de Campuzano, wife of the Intendente. Her illness lasted about four days only. Among those who followed her to her last resting place was the young Count Villanueva, the only son and heir of the celebrated Cuban financier, Don Juan Villanueva. He passed into the cemetery he was taken sick, and notwithstanding all that medical science could do for him he died on Saturday and was buried yesterday, one week exactly from the time he accompanied his wife's friend to the grave.

The death of young Villanueva has caused a profound sensation in the community, where he was much beloved by all classes. He was only twenty-five years old, and the sole heir and inheritor to the princely fortune amassed by his father. He was the only son of the family of the Marquis de Aguas de Clara, between whom and the old Count Villanueva there existed a deadly enmity, owing to the Marquis marrying the Count's only sister. The Count's sole objection to the rich Marquis's alliance with his sister was grounded on the fact that the Marquis was not pure blooded.

Money, however, smoothed the road to fortune for the young millionaire, and the Queen of Spain pronounced him white, and gave him the title of Aguas Clara. Anglice pure waters, regularly translated by the Habaneros "dirty waters." The wheel of fortune turned rapidly. Villanueva died suddenly in Madrid, his amiable and virtuous wife has gone blind, and the only son of the haughty old man died of the loathsome small-pox, and the title has passed into the hands of his detested enemy. Such is the destiny of man! If the old gentleman were alive, I am sure he would renounce the title in favor of the State rather than see it pass into the hands of one who has been publicly accused of springing from an African origin. The lesson is an ever new one, and such a place a name above the personal merits. The funeral was not very numerously attended, his friends being afraid to expose themselves to the contagion.

MATRIMONIAL INFELICITY.—There is a curious difficulty now in progress in one of our colored churches, the facts of which we give as nearly as we can from a somewhat roundabout hearsay. Two members of the church—man and wife—are so unfortunate as to live unhappily. The husband—whether under Othello-pangs of jealousy or simply because he was worried by a colored Xantippe—found his life so uncomfortable that he resolved to take some means to rid himself of his conjugalities, and be once more a man and a brother, but not a husband. There being no Jo, Biegler at hand to whom he might apply for a cup of cold poison, and having a distaste for any of the more vulgar means of divorce, such as are said to be prevalent in Rochester, the "cullud pusson" in question falls back on the Fugitive Slave Law as a resource. His wife was a fugitive who came here by underground railroad—she wished she had staid underground—and so he writes to her master down South, imploring him to come North, prove property, pay charges, and take his help-mate back to chains and slavery. The fact leaked out, and the matter is now dividing the church. We learn that a portion of the elders think that this demanding his wife back to slavery was not just the fair thing, while others look upon it as justifiable. They argue that the husband may have suffered so severely under the bonds of wedlock, that the bonds of slavery would be no more than a sufficient punishment for the wife. There the matter stands. The church is divided and distracted, and where it is to end nobody can tell.—Buffalo Commercial.

A Street in London.—There is a little street in the city of London, running off from one of its greatest thoroughfares, and filled all day with the thunder of wheel and hoof, wherein, although business of large firms is carried on almost in every house, no cab or cart can pass another, so broad is the pavement, and so narrow is the roadway. The houses are so tall that the plant rays of the sun can never reach down to their lower stories; and at high noon so much do they overhang with their huge pent-houses, from beneath which the cranes haul their mighty burdens from below, that there is very little light in Blank street even then. Dark and hideous enough it is throughout the winter time; the very snow, before it reaches the footway, is black and rotten looking, and indeed can scarcely be said to fall at all, but drops down in a half-melted state from the projecting eaves upon the passenger by day, and in the night time keeps awake light sleepers with its monotonous thud. Nor do the many shadows in Blank street keep it cool in summer time, for the air itself can scarcely find there any room to stir; a very unpleasant place of residence, upon the whole, for twelvemonth after twelvemonth of existence; and for all the hurry of commerce and throng of population about it exceedingly resembling being buried alive.—Dublin University Magazine.

LYNCH LAW IN INDIANA.—Goshen, Indiana, Jan. 27.—Gregor McLane, alias Gregor McDougall, from Canada West, the accomplice of the notorious Townsend, and who confessed to over thirty highway robberies and thefts, was taken by about five hundred of the Vigilance Committee called "Regulators," and hanged on Diamond Lake hill, four miles northeast of Ligonier, Indiana. Everything passed off quietly. So far twenty-two thieves and counterfeiters have been taken, and the "Regulators" are after more.

Remarkable Case in Massachusetts.—We learn that Miss Rebecca D. Briggs, of Wenham, who died suddenly at Manchester, N. H., January 12, of heart disease, at the age of seventeen years, was buried at Wenham, January 21, nine days after death. This is the case where the continued life-like appearance of the face, upon which a rosy hue lingered for several days after death, led to a postponement of the funeral ceremonies, from a hope that it might prove to be a case of suspended animation only.

At Danville, Ky. at the residence of Willis Grimes (the adopted father of the bride), on Thursday evening, the 24th inst., by Rev. Dr. E. P. Humphrey, Rev. W. H. Hill, D. D., and Rev. J. M. Smith, daughter of the late Rev. James T. Smith.

DIED.
At the residence of his mother, in Jefferson county, Ky., near the old Depot on the 26th inst. (ARCHIBALD K. LOVIE, in the 41st year of his age.
His friends are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 26.

The House Committee on Military Affairs are preparing a bill which will shortly be reported, conferring the benefits of the B-volunteer pension law upon the officers and soldiers and the widows and children of those who served in the war of 1812 and subsequent Indian wars. This bill, if passed, will take millions of dollars out of the Treasury.

The Fort Snelling investigating committee will meet to-morrow and commence the examination of witnesses. They have subpoenaed upwards of twenty witnesses.

The investigation committee on the eighty-seven thousand dollar transaction will meet to-morrow, when the examination of St. ne and Walcott will take place, they having arrived here to day. The general impression here is that nothing will come of this latter investigation, the parties implicated having carefully and thoroughly covered their tracks.

The bill given by Lord Napier last night, in honor of the marriage of the Princess Royal, was a grand affair. There were about four hundred guests. It was probably the most select and recherche entertainment that has been given in Washington for a long time past. An additional ball-room was built for the occasion. Sixteen hundred cards from residents and visitors living in Washington for the time, and twenty-eight from strangers, had been left or sent to the British legation, to obtain the honor of an invitation—such was the anxiety to be invited.

The Union this morning formally maintains the right of the people of the State to alter their constitutions without any regard to the provisions thereof touching the time and manner of their modification. This doubtless has been determined upon in connection with the policy of the administration in reference to affairs in Kansas. The Kansas question is being hedged in on all points, and the determination of the Democratic party proper in Congress is intended to make the admission of Kansas, according to the views of the administration, a test question.

A ROYAL WEDDING.—It is eighteen years since the heart of John Bull was made happy by a royal wedding, though during that time he has had the felicity of enjoying a good many royal weddings. But day before yesterday all England was made merry by the wedding of one of the royal family, the Princess Royal having been betrothed to the heir of the throne of Prussia, and the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria will, in time, be herself a Queen. The marriage of the Princess Royal to a Prussian Prince is regarded as a most auspicious event, considered only in its political consequences; but it is said in other respects to be a happy union, and altogether one of choice and affection on the part of the young people, who have, doubtless, as soft and susceptible hearts as the children of farmers or merchants.

The happy event was brilliantly celebrated in Washington by a ball given in honor of the occasion by Lord Napier, the British Ambassador, and the Royal nuptials were consecrated by right hearty Republican dancing at the Capitol of our own nation, and in every part of the world last night. From the marble palace of Delhi to the banks of the St. Lawrence, a sound of revelry was heard in commemoration of the happy event. Though it is only the marriage of a young couple who have formed an attachment for each other, and who first exchanged their vows in the Scottish Highlands, yet the event is one of great importance to all the civilized world. England and Prussia, the two great Protestant nations of Europe, are by this marriage made more strongly than ever allies, and hereafter the counsels of Great Britain will doubtless have the same force in Prussia that the counsels of Russia have done heretofore.

If England should ever again find herself at war with the Czar, Prussia will not remain, as she did during the late war, in a neutral position. The marriage of the Princess Royal of England, therefore, with the Prince of Prussia, is an event of more importance to the world than most Royal marriages have been, and we offer our hearty congratulations to our Cousin Bull on the happy event, and trust the auspicious occasion will prove as happy in its consequences as he has good reasons for anticipating it will be.—N. Y. Times.

AMIN BEY.—We lay the following before our readers at the request of a friend of the gentleman to whom the letter of which it is extract was addressed:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, January 13, 1858.
SIR: In answer to that portion of your letter of the 11th inst. which relates to the mission of Amin Bey to the United States as the authorized agent of the Turkish Government, I have to say that the correspondence of the American legation at Constantinople sufficiently determines the character of that official, which, indeed, has never for a moment been doubted by the Department. He was received by government in his official capacity, honored as a guest during a long sojourn passed in visiting various portions of the country, and on his return home a letter was transmitted from his Highness, Reschid Khan, to the Grand Vizier, expressing the Sultan's gratification at the friendly manner in which his agent had been received by the Government of the United States. "His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan," says the Grand Vizier in his letter, dated the 6th of January, 1858, "sees in the brilliant reception which has been given to Amin Bey a new proof of the friendship of the American government for the Sublime Porte, and he has directed me to express the great pleasure it has given him."
I am, sir, your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

MORMON WOMEN.—The Utah correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "Bishop Johnson, of Springfield, has seven wives, four of whom are sisters, and his own nieces. This is mixing up matters pretty freely, even for a Mormon bishop."
The same writer, speaking of Lieut.-Gen. Wells, the Mormon commander-in-chief, and third in rank of the Presidents of the elect, says: "In the press of the President was Jedediah M. Grant, who died last spring and bequeathed his grant to his successor. So it seems that women are chattels personal, and can be transferred by will among the 'Saints.'"

A STARVING WOMAN.—A lady passing down Broadway, near Fourteenth street, a few days since, when opposite a butcher's stand, was startled by the excited appearance of an intelligent looking woman rushing toward her, with clasped hands and a look of despair, exclaiming, "I am hungry. I am hungry!" Stepping inside the store the lady procured for her some potatoes and a piece of meat. The hungry woman quickly gathered the potatoes into her pocket, then seizing the bloody meat, put it to her lips and ate it to the bone, then saying, "I must take this home to Eddie," rushed wildly from the store, leaving the salesman and the lady astounded. Incredible as this seems, we have every reason to believe it true.—N. Y. Times.

An American Palace.—A correspondent of one of our exchanges says: The official residence of the Governor of North Carolina at Raleigh, which is owned by the State, is called, by law, "The Governor's Palace." I think this is the only building in the United States which is officially and legally called a palace. The lower branch of the Legislature is called the House of Commons.

A proud, lazy young fellow once came to an old man who sold broom besoms at Buxton, and asked to have one on credit; to whom the old man said: "Friend, hast thou no money? Borrow of thy back, and of thy belly; they'll be 'erack thee again; I shall be dunning thee every day."

MARRIED.
At the residence of the bride, on Thursday evening, the 24th inst., by Rev. Dr. E. P. Humphrey, Rev. W. H. Hill, D. D., and Rev. J. M. Smith, daughter of the late Rev. James T. Smith.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

DR. CHARLES MACKAY.

THE DISTINGUISHED AUTHOR AND POET. Editor of the London Illustrated News, will deliver a LECTURE AT MASONIC TEMPLE ON FRIDAY EVENING, 29th inst. Subject—"POETRY AND SONG." Tickets 35 cents. For sale by Messrs. Norton & Griswold, 157 Broadway, & Co. at the door. Doors open at 6 1/2; to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock.

FREDERICK KELLAR.

Boot and Shoe Maker.

FOURTH ST., BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

Under Masonic Temple.
Tenders his sincere thanks to his former patrons, and hopes by strict attention to business to continue their patronage.

Family Sewing Machines.

101 Fourth street, BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON, Louisville, Ky.
WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE with increased confidence in its merits as the best and most reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use. It is equally well on the thickest or thinnest fabrics, makes the back stitch impossible to unravel, with the essential advantage of being alike on both sides, forming no ridge nor chain on the under side, is simple in construction, more speedy in movement, and more durable than any other machine. We give full instruction to enable the purchaser to sew in ordinary seams, stitch, hem, fell, quilt, gather, blind, and tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant it for three years. J. SUMNER & CO.

NOTICE.

The undersigned would take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past 10 years. Having resumed business, he may be found, for the present, at the Show-Case Factory, No. 214 Green street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining the old stable where all orders for PAINTING, GILDING, &c., will be promptly attended to at prices to suit the times. J. H. HOWE.

MODES DE PARIS.

WINTER MILLINERY.

106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

The undersigned would call the especial attention of the ladies to the new and elegant stock of

MILLINERY GOODS.

Such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Coiffures, Dress Caps, &c., which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

LADIES' DRESS HATS made to order, and all orders faithfully and promptly filled on very reasonable terms. J. H. JONES, Agent.

PICTURES.

477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

HARRIS'S GALLERY

Feb 12 daly May 28 bly

Harper for February.

A NEW supply of Harper's Monthly for February just received by express. F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

OLSHOUSEN'S COMMENTARIES. Five volumes of this valuable work can now be had at 84 Fourth street, \$2 vol. Sold together or separately. F. A. CRUMP.

Spurgeon's Sermons. A NEW supply received this day. F. A. CRUMP.

VALENTINES. A LARGE supply of Cards and Sentimental, many of them rich and beautiful. The trade supplied at very low rates. F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

DISPLAY

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, FASHIONABLE JEWELRY, &c.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. M. C. RAMSEY'S, Main street.

CORAL ROSES, TULIPS, HARVEST QUEEN, AND GRAPE FULL SETS.

OF the most beautiful designs, just received, which we invite the ladies to call and examine. JOHN KITT'S & CO., Main st.

Dissolution. THE partnership heretofore existing between F. A. CRUMP and J. H. WELSH was this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. A. CRUMP is authorized to settle all debts of the concern and collect all amounts due to the same. F. A. CRUMP, J. H. WELSH.

New Arrangement. F. A. CRUMP will continue, on his own account, the BOOK AND STATIONERY business at old stand, No. 84 Fourth street, near Market. Thankful for all past favors, he solicits a continuance of a former patrons, be so good to mention his name in recommending him to new ones, and he will continue to keep a superior stock and sell the same on accommodating terms. Mr. Kirk will remain in the house as usual. F. A. CRUMP.

CLOSING SALE. IN accordance with our annual custom, we, at the close of each season, offer the balance of our stock remaining on hand at prices much lower than usual. Owing to the season being so much overclouded the community for the last three months, we have been obliged to MARK DOWN OUR STOCK from time to time, in order to meet the pressure, and have availed ourselves largely of the rare opportunity offered to our generous patrons.

PURCHASE FOR CASH. To all who have not already supplied themselves we would say that this

OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE DRY GOODS is seldom if ever equalled.

Thankful for the generous support thus far given us, we cordially wish our friends

"A Happy New Year" and a speedy return of prosperity.

MARTIN & PENTON, 120 1/2 b 96 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

New Books! New Books!

MEMOIRS of Genesee, by the author of the Words and Mind of Jesus. Memoirs of Bethany, and Footprints of the Holy Spirit, by Rev. J. C. Ryle. London Lectures to Young Men for 1857. \$1. Lights and Shadows of the Christian Life, by Rev. W. R. Tweedie, of Millburg. 75c.

Our Pastor's Visit, 40c.

Livingston's Travels and Researches in South Africa. \$3. The War Trail, by Capt. Mayne Reid. \$1.25. The Greyhound Letters, by Henry Rogers. \$1.25. Essays in Biography and Criticism, by Peter Bayne. \$1.25.

Leslie's Life, by a Lady of Kentucky. 50c. Lessons from the Great Biography, by James Hamilton D. D., London. 75c.

The Song of Solomon, by Mrs. A. L. Newton. 75c. White Lies, by Chas. Reed. \$1.25.

Meadow Brook, by Mary J. Holbe. \$1. A great variety of Paper Dolls and Paper Doll Furniture. Just received and for sale by A. DAVIDSON, 120 1/2 b 96 Fourth st., near Market.

February. HARPER'S MONTHLY for February is received by this

CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

Russian Sable Furs at a Great Reduction.

Those elegant Sable Furs on commission at HAYES & CRAIG'S are now offered back to the New York; but a few handsome Capes will be retained. THIRTY DAYS LONGER and offered at only two-thirds of their value.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.—Plain black silks, fancy silks, cloaks, shawls, illusion robes, a large stock of laces and embroideries, hosiery, satin-faced and French merinoes, cashmeres, black Lyons velvet, printed de laines, together with a large stock of Irish linens, sheeting damask, napkins, doilies, towels, linen tablecloths, English bed blankets, flannels, heavy cotton drillings and plaid osanburgs for servants, bleached and brown cottons, &c. My stock of the above goods is large and complete, all of which I will offer at unusually low prices. The money of all solvent banks of Tennessee, Indiana, and Illinois received at par. G. B. TABB, 111 1/2 b Corner Fourth and Market streets.

DR. MACKAY.—Our citizens are not likely to forget, but we beg to remind them, nevertheless, that Dr. Mackay, the famous English song-writer, delivers his lecture on "Poetry and Song" in the great Hall of the Masonic Temple to-night. No further mention is necessary to throw it with the best and brightest of our city.

CORRESPONDENCE.
TO C. B. PARSONS.—Dear Sir:

Believing that there is a general desire felt by those who listened to your excellent lecture last night on the National Union of the American States, &c., and also by large numbers who were unwilling to prevent the enjoyment of that pleasure to have you repeat at the same, we take this early opportunity of soliciting, at your earliest convenience, a repetition of said lecture. We sincerely hope you will not refuse to gratify your numerous friends and admirers.

John Barber, Robert Beatty, Geo. W. Morris, Wm. M. Hartuppe, J. M. Armstrong, Jas. Bridgford, W. H. Steele, J. G. Cooke, S. R. Shepard, C. B. Berry, R. J. Crawford, W. S. Huie, Wm. Allen, Will. R. Harvey, J. G. Babes, L. H. Rousseau, Wm. Mix, Jr., J. Diller, S. M. Malack, J. D. Osborne, P. M. Jones, H. H. Barrett, G. B. Miller, John K. Baxter, S. R. Shepard, H. H. Buffumeyer, R. Montgomery, Jr., W. G. Thibierge, H. T. Cudde, Jas. T. Edmunds, C. M. Thurston, A. M. Gazlay, R. H. Dozier, J. I. Dozier, And 24 others.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 28, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, which has just been placed in my hands. Believing in the truth of the doctrine of the lecture referred to, which are entirely distinct, or designed to be so, from partisan prejudice and sectarian bias, and feeling, as all good citizens should do, the widest possible promulgation of right principles among the people, I have the pleasure to say it will give me much satisfaction to comply with your request, and the satisfaction of the lecture will take place at Mozart Hall on Saturday evening, the 30th inst.

Very respectfully, &c., C. B. PARSONS.

New Books by G. W. M. Reynolds in pamphlet form.

WALLACE the Hero of Scotland. The Gipsy Chief. Brian O'Linn, or Luck is Everything, by Wm. H. Maxwell. The Two Apprentices, by Charles Dickens. Just received and for sale at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 39 Third st.

LESLIE'S NEW FAMILY MAGAZINE; A HOUSEHOLD WORDS. Both for February; just received and for sale at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 39 Third st.

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY PART OF ILLUSTRATED NEWS-PAPER FOR FEBRUARY; AND MONTHLY PART OF HARPER'S WEEKLY for January just received and for sale at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 39 Third st.

A CARD.

We would respectfully call the attention of the public to a MANSION CHURCH, placed in our window, showing the exact time. It is entirely of American manufacture, and has been exhibited at the World's Fair in London in competition with the London and French Chronometers, and also at the World's Fair in New York, and in every instance has received the highest premium for unequalled workmanship and correct time-keeping.

To our watch department we have secured the services of Mr. Ed. Helwig, of New York. Mr. H. can execute any kind of watch-work fully and accurately. He has in our store, Adams, or any of the first London or Swiss makers. In many fine Watches that are broken parts are substituted greatly inferior to the original, the customer paying the full price for a perfect piece of work. The Watch apparently perfect will afterward for a while, but is more imperfect and less valuable than originally.

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